

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate
west winds, becoming variable.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 62.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT TORPEDOES HOSPITAL SHIP AT NIGHT; ATTACKS SURVIVORS IN WATER; 234 MISSING; U. S. TROOPS IN RUSSIA GUARD MUNITIONS

MADDOO MAY GET CONTROL OF ALL WIRE SERVICES

Bills Offered in Congress for
Wilson to Take Over
Companies.

UNIFIED SYSTEM SOUGHT

Will Release Thousands for
Army Work—Quick
Action Urged.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Wilson wants authority to take over the telegraph and telephone lines of the country as he did the railroads. His intention, made known to-day, of a sweeping measure that would give him discretionary power over such lines is believed to have been hastened by the trouble between the Western Union and some of its employees, although the President in his letter of introduction makes no reference to this matter.

The Secretary of War and the Navy and the Postmaster-General backed up the President in urging Congress immediately to confer the necessary power on the Chief Executive.

Postmaster-General Burleson long has been pressing the President to come out for Government control of the telegraph and telephone lines and it is generally believed here that if Congress passes the enabling legislation the lines will be taken over whether a strike eventuates or not.

There is much speculation in Washington as to whom the President would designate administrative powers for the operation and control of the wire companies. While Postmaster-General Burleson consistently has favored the taking over of the wire companies as a natural part of the postal service of the country, the telegraph lines particularly are more or less allied with and follow the right of way of the railroads.

McDoom May Get Control.

In many quarters it is regarded as likely that they will be placed in the hands of Director-General of Railroads, Mr. McDoom, who has gained a kind of prominence in the last few months. Such a preference in the last few months. Such a preference in the last few months.

A Government administration superimposed on the telegraph companies as in the case of the railroads is favored if control is limited.

In the House Representative Aswell (Ia.) introduced a resolution to-day to give the Government control. An effort was made to hurry the resolution through the House Interstate Commerce Committee but some of the more conservative members insisted on something about the proposed action before the House. The need for haste is the feeling of Western Union employees set by July's Senator Sheppard (Tex.) introduced a similar resolution in the Senate.

High officials of the Administration will explain in detail to-morrow morning to the House Interstate Commerce Committee the need for the radical action proposed in the Aswell resolution and backed up by President Wilson. The hearing will be behind closed doors.

Incidentally as a result of the almost certain action of the House on the Aswell resolution and the possibility of war power legislation being enacted very soon the hopes of the House and the entire Senate, while the Ways and Means Committee hammer out a new tax bill, are growing dimmer.

May Shorten Recess.

Leaders on both sides are convinced the debate incident to the Aswell resolution and the efforts which are sure to be made to amend it will tie the House so that a recess of any considerable time is out of the question.

The Aswell resolution follows: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, if in his discretion it is deemed desirable in order to insure their continuous operation or to guard the secrecy of military operations, or to prevent communication by wire or other public means, shall have power to take possession and control of telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems and operate the same subject to such conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to such railways while under Federal control.

There is little doubt that once the power is given to the President it will be swiftly applied. This was made clear today by the communication sent by the President to the chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

This letter said: "Thank you for conferring me about the enclosed. I endorse entirely the enclosed letter from the Postmaster-General, which I hereby return, and think that the reasons are stated by him truly and comprehensively."

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

The Bureau letter referred to as being enclosed was also addressed to Mr. Aswell and read:

Answering your inquiry requesting

220,000 U. S. MEN READY TO BLOCK DRIVE ON PARIS

Liggett Heads American
Army Corps Prepared for
Great Enemy Thrust.

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT

Pershing Reports Hot Skirmishes, With German Artillery Active.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Resumption of the German offensive on the west front is now expected momentarily by army officials here. Gen. Pershing's reports as well as French and British advances from the front have shown increasing enemy activity day by day, indicating that the Germans are preparing for another assault.

There are great stir and movement among the Germans before the American lines around Chateau Thierry. Part of the drive may be directed against this front in a renewal of the thrust at Paris through the Compiegne gateway. If so an army corps of American troops stand shoulder to shoulder with the French again to block the road.

Secretary Baker disclosed to-day that organization of the First Army Corps under Major-Gen. Hunter Liggett probably had been completed, although he made no announcement.

Divisions Are Cooperating.

"I suspect," the Secretary said in reply to a question, "that several of our divisions are operating together as an army corps under command of Gen. Liggett. Whether any other divisions have been created into an army corps and a tentative army corps commander chosen I have not heard."

It was learned also that the First, Second and Third Divisions (Regimental) commanded respectively by Major-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Omar Bundy and Joseph T. Dickman, are included in the first corps, all are either at Chateau Thierry or at Cantigny.

The corps organization plan, however, calls for six divisions, four combatant and two replacement, and with the necessary artillery units and other additional troops the total strength of a corps would be nearly 220,000 men. Undoubtedly Gen. Liggett has all the elements necessary for his corps if his organization is complete.

Blow to Be Heaviest Yet.

With this army corps in the theatre where great events are believed to be impending the expected German thrust assumes new significance here. The opinion is general among officers that the blow now in preparation will be the heaviest yet struck. Unless they mistake the signs, the Germans are getting ready for the crucial moment in their great effort to wrench victory by force before full American fighting power can be brought to bear against them.

The belief of Gen. March, Chief of Staff, that the allied situation is "extremely favorable," as expressed in a carefully weighed statement last Saturday, is believed to be shared by the allied leaders. The speed with which American troops have been rushed to France probably has played a large part in the confidence, both here and in the allied countries, that this new thrust of the Germans will fail, as have the last two.

There is every reason to believe that by the Fourth of July more than a million American troops will have sailed. An official announcement to that effect as a part of the Fourth of July celebration is to be expected.

Allied Leaders Confident.

The fact that five American divisions have completed training with the British and have been restored to Gen. Pershing since last March is another sign of the speed with which Gen. Pershing is being supplied with fighting man power. The recent snatching of the French and British at the enemy lines in Flanders and southwest of Compiegne are regarded as showing the entire confidence of the allied leaders in the outcome, although weeks or months of bitter fighting may be in store.

Secretary Baker had no advice to-day to show that formation of the first field army under Gen. Liggett had been entirely completed. Gen. Liggett is regarded as the logical organizer and commander of the first army, and as Gen. Pershing's selection. The rank of Lieutenant-General probably will go with the command.

Presumably Gen. Liggett's corps is regarded now as a part of Gen. Pershing's mobile forces, as distinct from troops in the army organization which is being built up to take over of the front line as they are rapidly Americanized. The definitely placed American sector from the vicinity of St. Mihiel to the Moselle River indicates that this whole stretch of the front is being rapidly Americanized.

The present position of the American sector is to hold when they come fully into position on the right of the line. If these indications are correct the

Continued on Second Page.

Trotsky Reported to Be in Vienna, but Incognito

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 1.—According to unofficial advices reaching Paris, Leon Trotsky, ex-Foreign Minister of the Bolshevik Government in Russia, is in Vienna, travelling incognito. The object of his visit is not known, although it is surmised that he may be taking a hand in the general political situation in Austria, where conditions are reported ready for a revolt.

CIVIL WAR FAST NEARS IN RUSSIA

Bolsheviks Create a Reign of
Terror and Death Pen-
alty Is Revived.

GERMANS MORE ACTIVE

Finns Also Being Used to Fan
Flames of Strife in
Archangel.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 1.—The chaotic conditions prevailing in Russia are emphasized by to-day's news that the Bolsheviks clearly have set up a reign of terror. Indiscriminate murders are now followed by the establishment of a tribunal, the first act of which was to try and condemn Admiral Stchegolev, who was vigorously denounced by the Bolsheviks as an anti-Soviet press he was convicted on the word of Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, alone, without any other witnesses being called.

This revival of the death penalty is a direct violation of the Bolsheviks' promise to abolish capital punishment. The Bolsheviks' promise to abolish capital punishment.

Nicolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, and his followers are doing everything in their power to hurry the country into civil war, while the Germans, looking on for a chance to turn the situation to their favor, are showing an ever increasing activity. A German submarine has been reported in Lake Ladoga, the largest inland body of water in Europe, lying northeast of Petrograd on the Finnish border, its outlet being the River Neva.

A German naval force in these waters is a direct threat against Petrograd, while the announcement of a state of war in Archangel suggests that the Germans are using the Finns to threaten the Russian White Sea port.

The manifesto of Grand Duke Michael, which he regards it his duty to undertake the establishment of order of some sort is regarded here as having been a failure. His appeal to the people to overthrow the Bolshevik Government, saying that it was responsible for the overthrow of the Constituent Assembly, which had been empowered to decide upon a future form for the Russian Government, it is believed, will enlist the support of a large mass of the Russian people.

A French politician now in London, who knows the Russian people thoroughly, said to-day that the outstanding need in Russia at present is for men of commanding personality to take charge of the industrial and military situations and to help the people resist the German penetration. He does not think Kerensky is fitted for this role for the reason that while he has personal magnetism, his ideas are nebulous and Utopian. He is wholly lacking in political experience and in the art of administration. In his opinion the man best suited for the difficult job is Gen. Brusilov.

FEW MORE LIES FED TO FRITZ.

German Reports Try to Make
Light of U. S. Arrivals.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Lansing made public to-day the report of latest German wireless messages which seek to impress the Teuton peoples with the ridiculousness of reports that America has sent 900,000 troops to Europe. The Germans quote the Lyons French wireless with the statement that: "900,000 Americans have been sent to France and call particular attention to the fact that only a few days ago the same wireless placed the number of Americans at 700,000."

After sarcastic references to this absurd jump in so short a time the Germans characterized the news as an effort to raise the depressed hopes of the Entente Allies and adds "why not make it a million a day?"

Columbia Man Gets War Cross.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1.—Charles F. Rudloff, Jr., a member of Columbia University, United States Medical Corps, has received the Croix de Guerre for bravery, according to information received here. Rudloff, who is an ambulance driver, transported wounded over shell swept roads in Flanders.

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INTERVENTION PROVOKES NO OPEN PROTEST

Important Port of Kola in
Archangel Province
Is Occupied.

ACT WITH OTHER ALLIES

British and French Combine in
Operation to Save Stores
From Germans.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—American armed forces, marines and blue-jackets, have landed on Russian soil and with British and French naval forces are protecting the vitally important port of Kola, in the Province of Archangel, from falling into pro-German hands.

The Americans and Allies are understood also to be protecting the huge amount of military and other supplies which accumulated before the Brest-Litovsk peace pact because the railway line running south from Kola was not in shape to move them.

The American armed forces have been identified with this military enterprise on Russia territory for some time, but until to-day censorship regulations did not permit mention of it.

The American force left an Atlantic port several weeks ago bound for Russian waters. Both British and French forces have been operating in this part of Russian territory for some time and the arrival of the Americans has served to internationalize the force using military pressure in Russia and for Russia's good.

Not Rescued by Russians.

The landing of armed forces at Kola by the Allies and the United States, so far as advices indicate, has been in no way resented by the Russian people, although Germans and particularly the Finnish White Guards, acting presumably under German guidance, have attempted to make trouble and bring about a situation which would permit for a chance to turn the situation to their favor. However, the Russian people, with the supplies, to be taken over by the German allies or pro-German Bolshevik agents on one pretext or another.

The fact that Moscow now reports a state of war to have been proclaimed in Archangel may mean that German plans are again on foot to eradicate this practice of assistance which the Allies and the United States have been effectively rendering to the Russian people.

War Proclamation a Puzzle.

Officials here do not yet understand the full meaning of the proclamation of a state of war. It may mean that the Russian White Guard and again are seeking to begin plans for the acquisition of this territory. It may mean that the authorities, because of the disturbed situation, have declared martial law in the province of Archangel. Whether this will mean complications because of the presence of the allies and American forces there cannot yet be foreseen.

The supplies which the Allies and Americans are guarding for the Russians are huge stores of supplies originally sent from the United States and Europe. In this respect the situation is similar to that existing at Vladivostok.

But the expedition at Kola, although essentially military in character and constituting military intervention, in one sense differs from the landing of the British and Japanese armed forces at Vladivostok, because it is appreciated that there is no thought of military intervention on a large scale into Russian territory from Kola. It is practically impossible to organize effective intervention from these White Sea ports, owing to the extremely unfavorable geographical conditions. A large force is not required either for the defence of the ports or for the protection of the railway.

WAR IN ARCHANGEL NOW PROCLAIMED

Vast Russian Province Lies
Along Arctic Ocean.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, June 25 (delayed).—A state of war has been proclaimed in the Province of Archangel.

[The Province of Archangel extends toward Finland, a distance of approximately 600 miles, and from Volhoda and Olonets on the south, to the Arctic Ocean, about 400 miles. It contains the ports of Archangel and Mourmansk, the only Russian outlets to the Arctic Ocean. It was on the Mourmansk coast that French and British troops were landed some time ago to protect the Mourmansk railway, over which allied supplies had been going into Russia.]

LONDON, July 1.—Increasing activity along the Mourmansk railway is reported by the Christiana correspondent of the Times under date of June 25, who

Continued on Second Page.

ITALIANS TAKE MOUNTAIN FORT IN NEW ATTACK

Col di Chelo Is Won and
2,020 Austrians Are
Made Prisoners.

ENEMY LOSS IS HEAVY

Counter Attacks on Monte di
Val Bella and Col del Rosso
Are Beaten Off.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, July 1.—The Italian troops continue their victorious offensive on the Asiago Plateau. In addition to capturing Col di Chelo, an important mountain fortress, the Italians have thrown back with heavy losses strong counter attacks by the Austrians in an endeavor to retake Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso, which Rome announced yesterday were taken after bitter fighting.

Admission of the Italian gains is made in the statement of the Vienna War Office to-day, but the movement is described as a withdrawal by the Austrian forces because the fortresses could be maintained only with the heavy sacrifice of Austrian lives.

The Italians have taken more than 2,000 prisoners in the new fighting and the War Office asserts that the Austrian losses have been extremely heavy, the "enemy masses being mown down by artillery fire." Italian losses, according to the Rome statement, have been slight.

Lieut.-Col. von Ardenne in the Berlin Tagblatt describes the fighting of a week ago on the Montello Plateau and says that two Austrian Generals, Bolzano and Schinnerer, were killed during the fighting. He asserts that the Austrian attack on the Montello was made where the line bends to the west with the object of drawing off the Italian troops from the river further to the east.

To-day's statements on the fighting follow:

ITALIANS.—On the Asiago Plateau our troops yesterday morning opened action again. The formidable Col del Rosso was carried with spirit. Col di Chelo, the stronghold of a bitter struggle throughout the whole day.

In the end the bravery of our troops conquered the enemy's stubborn resistance. The enemy's positions remained in our hands.

About midday and in the afternoon the enemy launched two heavy attacks against Monte di Val Bella. Both were repulsed with heavy losses. Our airplanes daringly participated in the fighting.

The losses suffered by the enemy on Saturday and Sunday are ascertained to have been exceptionally heavy. Eighty-nine officers and 1,832 men were made prisoner. Our losses, thanks to the decisiveness of the attack and excellent cooperation of the victors, were very slight.

On the rest of the front the fighting activity yesterday was normal. In the Banne Valley and in the region of Giudicarie, the occupied small enemy posts, capturing few prisoners and machine guns. In the Meuglia region an enemy attack was repulsed.

AUSTRIANS.—Southeast of Asiago the fighting has again developed. Since the maintenance of Col del Rosso and Monte di Valbella could only have been effected at the cost of great sacrifices, the occupants of these points were withdrawn into their former main positions at Simple Wood.

Our land and naval aviators carried out a series of attacks on the enemy military establishments and returned without losses.

NEWS SPREAD FAST OF ITALIAN VICTORY

Austrian Officers Sought to
Stop Reports of Defeat.

By J. M. JEFFRIES.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, JULY 1.—

Austrian prisoners report that the news

Continued on Second Page.

The "Stars and Stripes" Praises "The Sun" Fund

"I KNOW OF NO worthier war

charity than THE SUN TO-HACCO FUND, and I know of a few hundred thousand men over here who would like nothing better than the opportunity to say the same."

That is the testimony of the editor of that Yankee sheet published in Paris. It has always been bright as well as truthful.

Read of the various block parties which will make money for soldiers' smokes this Independence week on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TO- BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYA NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

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HINDENBURG CONVINCED HE CANNOT WIN IN WEST

Is Said to Have Approved Kuehlmann's Speech and
Thereby Incurred Enmity of Crown Prince and
Faction of General Staff.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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THE HAUPT, July 1.—A correspondent whose information generally has proved accurate in the past writes: "I learn from good sources that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is opposing the retirement of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the Imperial Foreign Minister. There is every evidence of cooperation between these two, based on their common knowledge of impending danger. "Old differences of opinion at German main headquarters are again finding strong expression. In these disputes old members of the General Staff who from the beginning of the war have been allied with the Crown Prince and members of the nobility, and who from the first have opposed Hindenburg, are again working against him. At the same time they are waging a vigorous campaign against Kuehlmann, who is reproached with a charge of lacking fidelity toward the imperial house. This defect, they charge, is apparent in the Foreign Minister's utterances before he was appointed to his present position. "Another correspondent writes: "The questions that have been precipitated in Germany by Dr. Kuehlmann's speech are becoming more involved because of the Crown Prince's participation in the dispute, lending him moral support to those who are seeking the Foreign Minister's scalp. The Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg are opposing this group."

"It is well authenticated now that Hindenburg approved the Foreign Minister's speech, not as a political trick but because he is absolutely convinced that a German victory on the western front is out of the question."

GERMAN ARMY HAS LOOT CORPS TROOPS GUARD GERMAN CITIES

Systematic Burglaries Take
Place Wherever Kaiser's
Troops Advance.

"FIGHT FIRST, THEN ROB" UNREST SEEMS GROWING

Enemy Legions Urged to Go
Forward Under Promises of
Sharing in Swag.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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PARIS, July 1.—The advance to the Marne the German armies were followed by a corps of what might be described as professional burglars—men armed with jimnies, crowbars and housebreaking and looting tools of every description. All the French correspondents at the front are agreed in their accounts of systematic robbery carried on by the invader.

The officer barons of the German army, in emulation of that distinguished and unwounded warrior, Prince Bittell, are especially active in looting homes. Their motto, as applied to their own soldiers, seems to be: "You go ahead to fight while we remain behind to rob."

"These gentle burglars," to quote a French correspondent, "systematically rob right and left as soon as their men have tramped over the country in front of them. Indeed, it seems the Kaiser's fighters have been urged forward recently by promises that all loot would be equally divided. The inference from this is that in happier days, when it was unnecessary to use other than heavy tools of war to prod the German soldier onward, the swag was appropriated by the officers, while the men got nothing."

The unhappy condition of affairs in the German army is now indicated by letters found on prisoners, and on the bodies of the dead, promising a division of all shoes, clothing, jewelry, wine and other valuables.

Among these letters was one found in the pocket of an officer of the pre-war second German Regiment, demanding from him that he make delivery, to the writer of the letter, of a number of articles, stolen the night before, including several ladies' waists, eight pairs of shoes, ten slippers, five petticoats, two blouses, tooth brushes and twenty bottles of champagne.

These travelers say that the desire for peace in Germany becomes constantly stronger. The people have accepted the belief that a deadlock exists in the maximum permitted are required to be possible for either side to gain a victory. They are convinced that Germany cannot win by force of arms and that an effort should be made to get the best possible terms by bargaining.

There is no confirmation of reports that an epidemic is raging in the German army. There is, however, little doubt that the general health conditions among the soldiers are not good, due to the great mental depression and the lack of proper food. Cases of inflammation of the lungs, particularly among the older, or Landwehr, troops, are unusually prevalent. Several German soldiers told the Dutch travelers they wished the allied aviators would continue to bombard the German munition factories so as to force a cessation of the war.

The German authorities in some instances have attempted to answer the cry for more bread by "explaining" that the German military command was confronted by the "absolute necessity" of sending supplies to Austria. As it is known that no supplies were sent to Austria it is readily apparent that the German higher command is now trying to soothe the people with lies.

Great Fire Near Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.—In a fire at Kartal, on the Sea of Marmara, near Constantinople, on Friday 200 houses were destroyed by the Bolshevik Government. The manufacture and sale of naphtha and its by-products is made a State monopoly.

Moscow, June 25 (delayed).—Nationalization of the naphtha industry has been decreed by the Bolshevik Government. The manufacture and sale of naphtha and its by-products is made a State monopoly.

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24 Rescued After Llando-
very Castle Is Sunk 70
Miles From Land.

RED CROSS IS TARGET

Wreckage Rammied and 12
Shells Fired, Probably at
Victims in Boats.

ASKS FOR U. S. AVIATORS

German Captain Accuses Ship
of Mercy of Having Car-
ried Munitions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, July 1.—A German submarine commander added another blot to his country's flag and another extension to the already great stretch of years that will mark the world's loathing of everything German by sinking on last Thursday the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle, under charter to the Canadian Government, as she was returning to Enniskillen with 238 persons aboard.

The ship, of 11,000 tons register, was attacked seventy miles off the Irish coast. Only twenty-four of those on board, including the commander of the vessel, have been saved, according to latest reports. This leaves 234 persons missing.

After the ship went down the submarine commander circled about, ramming wreckage and presumably the lifeboats containing the survivors as well.

Sought American Victims.

The U-boat captain in his statement to the hospital ship's captain charged that the vessel was carrying American airmen. When the boat exploded he sought to justify his act by pretending to believe that the vessel carried ammunition and cited the noise made by the exploding boilers as proof. The survivors heard the sound of gun fire after they pulled away from the ship, although there was nothing left to shell except the boat-loads of survivors.

According to the captain of the vessel and to others who reached land in the boat of which he was an occupant, the attack was carried out in full accord with the latest and most approved methods of German frightfulness.

LONDON, July 1.—A German submarine seventy miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 (Thursday) torpedoed the 11,000 ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, which had been chartered in the Canadian Government and had been in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada for many months. The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 238 persons, including eighty men of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and fourteen women nurses.

Only 24 Known Survivors.

According to latest reports, only twenty-four of those on board, including the captain, have survived the treacherous attack, which was made without warning.

The submarine commander, who ordered the sinking of the Llandovery Castle, several of his officers and Major Lyon of the Medical Corps aboard, declared that he had sunk the ship because she was carrying American aviation officers and others in the fighting service of the Allies. He added to this later on, however, that the ship was carrying munitions stores, because of an explosion which had occurred at sea.

All lights were burning when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. There included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red cross on the sides of the vessel also was illuminated by electric lights.

It is assumed that the fourteen women nursing attendants reached a lifeboat, but so far as is known there was no trace of them after the ship sank.